

RYKOV, Aleksei Ivanovich, 1881-1938.

Results of the united plenum of the Communist Party Central Committee and Central Control Commission on July 29 - Aug. 9, 1927; report)

1. Kommunisticheskaiia partiia Sovetskogo Soiuza. TSentral'nyi Komitet.
2. Kommunisticheskaiia partiia Sovetskogo Soiuza. TSentral'naiia kontrol'naia komissia.

JN6598.K7R93

COUNTR: UNION

CATE KEY: CULTIVATED PLANTS. Grains. Leguminous Grains.

ARS. JOUR: Tropical Cereals,
REF ZHUR - BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959, No. 15610

AUTHOR: Rykov, A.M.

INST: Pskov Pedagogical Inst.

TITLE: Effect of Soil Conditions on Development of the
Corn Crop.

ORIG. PUB.: Pochvovedeniye, 1957, No.6, 107-108

ABSTRACT: Findings of the Pskov Pedagogical Institute.
In the collective farms of
Pskovskaya Oblast, corn which grows poorly
in heavily loamy soils, does well in sandy
loams and lightly loamy soils with pH
from 5.8 and higher and yields average
crops at pH 5.4 - 5.2. In average-acid soils,
apart from organic fertilizers, phosphorite
and bone meal should be placed, and in soils
with pH 5.4 and lower also lime and
slate ash. -- N.N. Sokolov

CARD:

1/1

RYKOV A. M.

RYKOV, A.M.

Effect of soil conditions on corn yields. Pochvovedenie no.6:107-108
Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Pskovskiy gospedinstitut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Corn (Maize)) (Soil acidity)

SMOLIN, R.P.; DROKIN, A.I.; ZIRYANOV, G.I.; RYKOV, A.S.

Thermal magnetic hysteresis in magnesium manganese ferrates. Izv.
AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.1:182-186 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

AP4010318

S/0048/54/028/001/0182/0186

AUTHOR: Smolin,R.P.; Drokin,A.I.; Zyrjanov,G.I.; Rykov,A.S.**TITLE:** Temperature magnetic hysteresis of Mg-Mn ferrites Report, Symposium on Questions of Ferro- and Antiferromagnetism held in Krasnoyarsky 25 June-7 July 1962**SOURCE:** AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.1, 1964, 182-186**TOPIC TAGS:** temperature magnetic hysteresis, magnesium manganese ferrite, ferrite, demagnetizing field, coercive force, grain-size, hysteresis loop**ABSTRACT:** Although the potential scientific and practical value of investigating temperature hysteresis of the magnetization of ferrites has been pointed out by a number of authors, so far there have been few investigations of the effect. D.A. Laptev and A.I.Drokin (Izv.VUZ,Fizika,4,111,1961) investigated temperature magnetic hysteresis of nickel-zinc and manganese-zinc ferrites, but there have been no studies of the dependence of the effect on the composition, crystal structure, and other properties of ferrites. Accordingly, the present study was devoted to investigation of temperature magnetic hysteresis in polycrystalline ferrites representing various points on the MnO-MgO-Fe₂O₃ concentration triangle. In all, about 70 dif-

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ferent compositions were investigated. All the specimens were prepared by the usual ceramic technique and were in the form of rods of rectangular cross section measuring $2.8 \times 2.7 \times 86 \text{ mm}^3$. The measurements were carried out on a vertical astatic magnetometer. In most cases the temperature range extended from -183° to the Curie point. The results are presented in the form of curves of the specific magnetization ($\text{gauss cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$) (or magnetization I) versus temperature for the full heating-cooling cycle. The effect of different factors on the shape of the curves is discussed. The following conclusions are drawn on the basis of the experimental results: 1. The reason for temperature magnetic hysteresis in Mg-Mn ferrites is irreversible domain wall motion. 2. The hysteresis decreases with increasing MnO concentration. 3. Increase of the temperature and the duration of annealing leads to decrease of the temperature magnetic hysteresis. 4. The size of the crystal grains has a significant influence on the magnetic properties of Mg-Mn ferrites: increase in the grain size leads to reduction of the hysteresis and coercive force. 5. The internal demagnetizing field has a significant influence on magnetization switching in Mg-Mn ferrites. 6. Most of the other regularities observed as regards temperature magnetic hysteresis in Mg-Mn ferrites are similar to the regularities typical of polycrystalline metals such as nickel, permalloy and work hardened Elinvar. Orig.art.has: 4 figures.

2
Card 2/3 Inst. Physics, Siberian Branch, AS USSR

SMOLIN, R.P.; DROKIN, A.I.; RYKOV, A.S.; SALANSKIY, N.M.; ZYRYANOV, G.I.

Temperature hysteresis of the magnetic permeability of magnesium-manganese and nickel-zinc ferrites. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.4:34-39 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Ferrites (Magnetic materials))

RYKOV, A.T., gornyy inzh.; FABRICHNOV, S.M., gornyy inzh.; KOKOV, A.V.,
gorhyy inzh.; ZORDUNOV, A.N., gornyy inzh.

Electric exploder networks in large-scale blasting at the 40th
Anniversary of the All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League Mine.
Gor. zhur. no.11:71-72 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Leninogorskiy polimetallichесkiy kombinat.

RIFOV, A.T., gornyy inzh.; FABRICHNOV, S.M., gornyy inzh.; KOKOV, A.V.,
gornyy inzh.

Ventilation of scraper levels at the mine of the 40th Anniversary
of the All-Union Lenin's Young Communist League. Gor. Zhur.
no.5:65-69 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

I. Leninogorskiy polimetallichесkiy kombinat.

AUTHOR: Rykov, A. V.

SOV/49-59-1-19/23

TITLE:

Photo-electric Device for Registering of Flow of Energy
of Seismic Waves (Fotoelektricheskiy pribor dlya
zapisi potoka energii seysmicheskikh voln)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya,
1959, Nr 1, pp 153-158 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The flow of energy of seismic waves can be expressed by
the term $\rho c(\Delta A/T)^2 t$ of Eq.(1) where E - energy of
earthquake, Δ - epicentre distance, ρc - acoustic
density of the Earth's crust at observation point,
 A - double amplitude of the actual Earth's motion of
harmonic oscillations with the period T and duration t .
The practical determination of A , T and t depends on the
quality of the instruments used in observations. The
apparatus designed by the author (Fig.1) is based on
Eq.(2) where the value $\int x^2(\tau)d\tau$ can be measured
($x(\tau)$ - elastic deformation due to waving). It
consists of a pendulum S with a mirror G , optical
collimator (light source) K , screen E (with opening
shaped as shown in Fig.2), lens L , photo-cell F and
integrating circuit RC . The receiving intensity of

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Photo-electric Device for Registering of Flow of Energy of Seismic Waves

light depends on the reflection angle of the mirror, i.e. on the position of the beam on the transparent part of the screen. Thus, the amplification of light intensity is obtained equal to the square value of galvanometer deflection. The measurements of integral intensity of light will be equivalent to the flow of energy during the time t if the circuit RC is adjusted accordingly. The tension of the condenser C can be found from Eq.(3) where $U(t)$ - input tension proportional to the square displacement of the Earth $x^2(t)$. The tension v is proportional to

$$\int_0^t x^2(t) dt$$

up to a certain value of RC . To find the degree of distortion for high values of RC , the Eq.(4) can be applied. The value of RC can be found from Eqs.(5) to (8). This value was calculated as $RC = 50$ sec for the apparatus described, which is equivalent to the half of

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Photo-electric Device for Registering of Flow of Energy of Seismic Waves

the maximum period of seismic waves of frequencies 0.2 to 20 h. The tension v is measured by means of the electromagnetic device shown in Fig.3. The dynamic range G of the integrator can be calculated as the decimal logarithm of the ratio of the maximum (U_{\max}) and the minimum (U_{\min}) input tension, Eq.(9). The graph (Fig.4) represents the tension of the direct current from the starting moment t_0 (0 - instant of the relay stop). The dotted lines show the respective movement of the galvanometer. The degree of distortion W can be represented in this case as a ratio of the shaded area S of the area S_0 . The calculation can be performed from Eq.(10), where $M = U_{\max}/Dn_0 V_{k^*} RC$. As M is smaller than 0.5, W can be taken as Eq.(11). For the harmonic displacement of the Earth, the value W can be taken from Eq.(12) where $\tau = V_{k^*} RC/U_{\max}$. The frequency characteristics (Fig.5) of the apparatus depend on the type of seismograph, the value of the integrator and the

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Photo-electric Device for Registering of Flow of Energy of Seismic Waves

recording galvanometer. Determination of the energy from the recordings is performed by measuring the value of deviation m_e (in mm) and multiplying it by the value C_e calculated from Eq.(13), where ρ - density of medium; V_{PS} - velocity of waves; B_m - a characteristic constant of a photo-electric amplifier calculated from Eq.(15); C_0 - characteristic sensitivity of a seismograph determined by Eq.(14). The results of measurements are not affected by the fact that the seismographs register the velocity of the Earth's displacement in three dimensions, equivalent to the Descartes coordinates. The experiment was carried out with the galvanometers and the ratio C_e^2/B_m calculated for every direction (Eq.16). The results are shown in Fig.6, where 1 - the energy recording of the oscillations of the experimental platform with the balance of the apparatus excluded, 2 - curve representing the energy of microseisms and oscillations of the platform.

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Photo-electric Device for Registering of Flow of Energy of Seismic Waves

3 - platform displacements magnified a thousand times. The frequency of the microseisms was 2.8 h, the period of platform oscillations 1.4 secs, its amplitude 9μ . Evaluation of the power of the platform oscillations from the displacement recording gave $1.57 \times 10^4 \mu^2/\text{sec}$ and that obtained from the energy recording was $1.55 \times 10^4 \mu^2/\text{sec}$. The difference was caused by the accumulative error of the measurements. For an approximate determination of the total flow of energy a variation in the integrator capacity, as shown in Fig.7, could be employed. This much simpler arrangement can produce a recording giving a general magnitude of energy as shown in Fig.8, where the displacements of the platform, magnified a thousand times, are shown. The dots at the bottom represent the instants of impulses. There are 8 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli
(Ac. Sc. USSR, Institute of Earth Physics)

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1957

Card 5/5

KIRNOS, D.P.; RYKOV, A.V.

Special high-speed seismic tsunami warning equipment. Biul. Sov.
po seism. no.9:56-66 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Tidal waves) (Seismometry)

S/169/62/000/002/014/072
D228/D301

AUTHORS: Kirnos, D. P. and Rykov, A. V.

TITLE: Special rapid-action seismic apparatus for announcing tsunami

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1962, 11-12,
abstract 2A76 (Byul. Soveta po seysmol. AN SSSR, no.
9, 1961, 56-66)

TEXT: Versions of the apparatus for the rapid (3 - 4 min) determination of the epicenters of catastrophic earthquakes (УБОПЕ-1 (UBOPE-1) equipment) and the epicenters of earthquakes (УБОПЕ-2 (UBOPE-2) equipment) have been developed. Each contrivance consists of two instruments: one azimuthograph shows the direction to the epicenter, while the other indicates the magnitude of the epicentral distance and the force of the earthquake. The UBOPE-1 azimuthograph includes two mutually-perpendicular horizontal pendulums, and the UBOPE-2 azimuthograph is a pendulum with two degrees of freedom. The pen connected to the pendulums registers the line

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Special rapid-action ...

S/169/62/000/002/014/072
D228/D301

of azimuth on a smoked paper or plate, and a special optical appliance projects it onto a mat screen with a scale. A ВЕГИК (VEGIK) vibrograph is used for synonymously determining the direction. In the UBOPE-2 the recording is made on luminescent paper with a post-luminescence of 30 min, which corresponds to the time of one revolution of the recorder drum. The magnification of the UBOPE-1 and UBOPE-2 azimuthographs equals 25 and 500 respectively. Two mutually-perpendicular horizontal CMP-3 (SMR-3) seismographs (a magnification of 2 and a natural oscillation period of 3 sec) are used in the UBOPE-1 to determine the epicentral distance and the earthquake force. An astatic pendulum with two degrees of freedom, whose movement is resolved into two mutually-perpendicular directions, is used in the UBOPE-2 (the system's magnification is 50, the period of natural oscillations being 4 sec). There is an optical device which allows the difference in the arrival time of the transverse and the longitudinal wave, and the oscillation amplitude, to be read off without removing the tape. The analysis of two tsunami earthquakes recorded by the UBOPE-1 testifies to the

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3.9300(1019,1107,1327)

27597
S/049/61/000/009/001/004
D214/D304

AUTHORS: Rykov, A.V., Kolesnikov, Yu.A.

TITLE: Automatic transformation of visual earthquake recording into electric current

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 9, 1961, 1367 - 1372

TEXT: In the present article, the authors describe the proposed apparatus for laboratory reproduction of visual recording of earthquakes. Fig. 1 shows the optical mechanical circuit of the instrument. The principle of operation is as follows: the recording is illuminated by source O₁. The light from the registering drum is reflected onto a scanning drum 3b revolving at a constant speed so that at certain predetermined positions of mirrors, the light is redirected into objective O₂, which focuses the reproduction at the screen D, behind which is placed the photocell F₁. With the revolving drum the screen thus receives sections of the record in accor-

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Automatic transformation of ...

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S/049/61/000/009/001/004
D214/D304

dance with the recorder movement. This is accompanied by sharp variations in the light intensity falling onto the photocell F_1 which produces, therefore, voltage pulses. A second photocell F_2 receives light for a different given position of the mirror drum from source O_2 . For a full revolution of the drum every mirror sends a light first to F_2 and next to the screen D, producing in this manner a pair of pulses. For a constant speed of revolution of the mirror drum, the time between two consecutive pulses is thus proportional to the amplitude of the curve on the register. This time interval is changed into voltage by an electronic circuit so that the effective voltage of many such pulses correspond to the ordinates of the curve traced on the register. Since the curve is "read" from one side only the displayed envelope becomes disturbed when the distances between the maxima of the curve become of the same order of magnitude as the width of the scanned line. To avoid this, the reading should be made either for both sides of the curve and

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Automatic transformation of ...

the average of the readings taken or by use of an additional mirror with two images produced at the mirror drum: direct and from the additional mirror giving the "image" picture at the same time. In this arrangement the amplitudes of pulses will be the average amplitudes due to both direct and image reproduction e.g. it will be proportional to the mean value of the registered oscillation. The electronic part of the instrument consists of pulse-shaping, delay and of single shot multivibrators, producing in the usual manner a voltage pulse proportional to the time interval between two consecutive pulses at the two separate inputs. Two outputs are provided: One for analysis of low frequency earthquakes. The frequency band of this output is 0-30 c/s which permits disposing of noise and having the dynamic range of 48 db. The described instrument has an actual sensitivity of 40 mV/mm at the output impedance of 100 ohms. The output No. 2 is for operation between 0 and 450 c/s the highest frequency being limited by the number of recordings per sec. of the register. The mirror drum has 12 mirrors and is driven by an asynchronous motor fed from an AF generator. The maximum speed of the motor is 200 rpm which corresponds to the reading

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Automatic transformation of ...

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D214/D304

frequency of 4000 c/s the light beam spread from the drum mirrors produces noise at a frequency of 330 c/s which limits the dynamic range of reproduction to 35 db. To obtain a dynamic range of operation of 48 the angle spread of the light rays should not exceed a few seconds of an arc. The instrument has been designed to reproduce visual records with twice the amplitude not exceeding 110 mm. The records can be resolved well for distances between consecutive lines down to 0.5 mm. To obtain reproduction of the graph which is continuously drawn the following procedure should be used: until the actual moment of the earthquake, the copying of the seismic earth crust state is carried out with a spot light of small intensity which is not to be transmitted and recorded by the instrument. At the instant when the earthquake is beginning to be registered, it switches in the full power of the light sources which makes the instrument operate. To avoid the delay in switching, the contrast of the register is amplified up to the moment of earthing value. The described instrument, by means of either integration or differentiation of the output current permits going from one of

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Automatic transformation of ...

the parameters of earth crust movement to another (the parameters normally registered are displacement, velocity of acceleration). Triple integration of the instrument recording would permit in the author's opinion, separating out the crust displacements from a given section of the frequency response of the seismograph, displaying thus the Rayleigh waves with periods up to 60 sec with its dispersion. Finally, because of transposing visual recordings into electric current it becomes possible to calculate automatically the energy stream of space waves. There are 7 figures and 6 Soviet bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli (AS USSR
Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1960

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RYKOV, A.V.; KOLESNIKOV, Yu.A.

Automatic conversion of visible earthquake records into electric current. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz. no.9:1367-1372 8 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Seismometry)

6,7500

S/119/62/000/007/003/006
I045/I245

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, Yu A. and Rykov, A. V.

TITLE: A device for multiple reproduction of oscillograms

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 7, 1962, 21-23

TEXT: The article describes a device built by the Institut fiziki zemli (Institute of Geophysics), AS USSR. The chart with the record is placed on a rotating cylinder and illuminated by a light spot. The reflected light falls upon a rotating (up to 24,000 rpm) 12-mirror cylinder and is reflected again upon a screen with a diaphragm behind which a photocell is located. The elements of the recorded curve are converted into electric impulses. Maximum frequency response of the device is 450 cps. With proper coding the device may feed an electronic computer. There are 6 figures.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.A.; RYKOV, A.V.

Device for multiple reproduction of oscillograms. Priborostroenie no.7:
21-23 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Oscillograph)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2"

RYKOV, A.V.

Effect of a reverse connection on the parameters of a pendulum.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.7:1040-1049 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR. Predstavлено членом
редакционной коллегии Известий АН СССР, Серия геофизическая,
Ye. F. Savarenskim.
(Pendulum)

L 17415-63

EWT(1)/BDS

AFFTC/ESD-3

TF

S/0049/63/000/007/1040/1049

ACCESSION NR: AP3005552

56

55

AUTHOR: Rykov, A. V.

TITLE: Effect of feedback on the parameters of a pendulum (presented by Ye. F. Savaren斯基, member of editorial staff)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, ser. geofiz., no. 7, 1963, 1040-1049

TOPIC TAGS: feedback, pendulum, period, displacement, velocity, acceleration, damping, elasticity, inertia, moment

ABSTRACT: The author examines the use of feedback in a pendulum in order to modify the parameters. In the pendulum of a seismograph feedback may be effected according to displacement, velocity, or acceleration of pendulum movement. Positive feedback of the first type corresponds to an astatized pendulum. Negative feedback increases the elasticity of the pendulum suspension. Feedback according to velocity introduces positive or negative damping of the pendulum, and feedback according to acceleration changes the moment of inertia of the pendulum. Special attention is focused here on the sign of feedback for acceleration during which the moment of inertia is increased. It is possible to increase the period of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP3005552

pendulum considerably by means of a capacitive shunt, within the limits of the time constant of the factor RC (R = resistance, C = capacitance). The stability of the pendulum is determined by the mechanical stability during the initial period. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 25 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Nov62

DATE ACQ: 20Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, SD

NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 001

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L 17739-63

EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ESD-3 TF

S/2619/63/000/026/0085/0092

ACCESSION NR: AT3007150

AUTHOR: Ry*kov, A. V.; Sidorov, I. B.

TITLE: High-sensitivity capacitance seismograph with graphic registration on heat-sensitive paper

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy*, no. 26(193), 1963.
Seysmicheskiye pribory*, no. 2, 85-92TOPIC TAGS: seismometry, seismograph, capacitance type seismometer,
earthquake magnitude, medium earthquake intensity measurement,
earthquake intensity

ABSTRACT: A seismograph has been designed and tested which records first arrivals from distant earthquakes of magnitude M = 3-4 and from weak local quakes where M is close to zero. The PSERP stylus-type galvanometer used with this seismograph is one-fourth as sensitive as the usual optical-type (mirror) recorders. A redesigned capacitor using semiconductors substantially increases the efficiency of translating ground vibrations into electrical energy.

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L 17739-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3007150

The automatic compensating device used is based on negative feedback with a filter to eliminate unwanted disturbances. The non-linearity of the instrument does not exceed 2%. The generation frequency is 2.5 Mc and the average pulsation is 3 kc within a range of 2 to 4 kc. The feedback coefficient is 130. The SVK-M-3 pendulum used has a natural frequency of 1.5 sec and a damping value of 0.6. The maximum magnification of the seismograph is 10^5 and can be decreased to 10^4 by adjusting the rectifier. The apparatus is powered by a 6-v battery; at rest, it requires 0.07 amp. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 28Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2 / 2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2

KIRNOS, D.P.; KOLESNIKOV, Yu.A.; RYKOV, A.V.

Instrument analysis of seismograms. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem.
(MIRA 16:11)
no.26:3-15 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2"

KIRNOS, D.P., KOLESNIKOV, Yu.A.; RYKOV, A.V.

Use of instrumental methods in analyzing seismograms. Biul.Sov.
(MIRA 17:4)
pc seism. no.15*139-145 '63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.A.; RYKOV, A.V.; CHERMNYKH, G.P.

Seismograms convertible into electric current. Trudy Inst. fiz.
(MIRA 16:11)
Zem. no.26:37-41 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2"

RYKOV, A.V.; SIDOROV, I.B.

Highly sensitive capacitative seismograph with visible recording
on heat-sensitive paper. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.26:85-92 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

RYKOV, A.V.; SIDOROV, I.B.

Seismographs with a new electronic converter. Trudy Inst. fiz.
zem. no.35:22-29. '64. (MIRA 17:12)

L 5159-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW
ACC NR: AT6000079

SOURCE CODE: UR/2619/64/000/035/0022/0029

38
B+1AUTHOR: Rykov, A. V., Sidorov, I. B.
44,55 44,55

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth im. O.Yu. Shmidt, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR) 44,55

TITLE: Seismographs with new electronic transducers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, no. 35, 1964, 22-29

TOPIC TAGS: seismograph, seismography, acoustoelectric transducer, seismologic instrument 12,44,55 12,44,55 25

ABSTRACT: Contains a detailed description and the circuitry for an improved model of the capacitance transducer developed earlier by A. N. Betchinkin for semi-conductor instruments. Results of tests made with several seismographs are given, including one with a smoked paper recorder designed to record seismic vibrations in a range of periods from 0.1-1.5 sec. with a magnification of about 100,000 (schematics for transducer and amplifier are shown). Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 formula.

[FSB: v. 1 . . . 5]

SUB CODE: EC, EC / JUMLI DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

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Card 1/1

L 5161-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW:

ACC NR: AT6000095.

SOURCE CODE: UR/2619/64/000/035/0141/0142

AUTHOR: Kolesnikov, Yu. A.; Rykov, A. V.; Solov'ev, V. N.
44,55 44,55 44,5544
B71ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth im. O.Yu. Shmidt, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki
zemli AN SSSR)

44,55

TITLE: Precise timer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, no. 35, 1964, 141-142

TOPIC TAGS: timing device, transistorized circuit, seismography, seismologic
instrument, galvanometer

12,44,55 12,44,55

ABSTRACT:

A description and schematic are given for two variations of a simple, precise, transistorized timer (clock), adequate for use in short-duration recording of seismic events under field conditions. The first variation is with a needle galvanometer operating on agate bearings and the second with a mirror galvanometer, on springs. Under laboratory conditions, the accuracy of the first device was not less than 0.005%, and the second, 0.003%, when the temperature of the surroundings varied no more than 2 — 4%. Schematics for timer readout with agate-bearing galvanometer and for mirror galvanometer are shown. /Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [FSB: v. 1, no. 5]

SUB CODE: ES, EC / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 red

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2

KOLFSHINOV, V.A.; RYKOV, A.V.; SOKOLOV, V.N.

A precision time marker. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.35: 1401-1402 (MIRA-15; 12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2"

KOLENTSEV, Mikhail Timofeyevich; MASOVICH, Feliks Zinov'yevich;
RYKOV, Boris Vasil'yevich; BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY Roman
Viktorovich; ABRAMOV, V.I., inzh., otv. red.;
BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Coal cutter loader K56M] Ugol'nyi kombain K56M. Moskva,
(MIRA 17:3)
Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 134 p.

RYKOV, G.A.; FEDOROVA, M.D., otv. red.; BORODACH, A.P., red. izd-va

[Geology, mineralogy, petrography, and ore deposits; course outline for secondary special schools for the major "Working ore and placer deposits."] Geologija, mineralogija, petrografiia i rudnye mestorozhdenija; programma dlia srednikh spetsial'nykh uchebnykh zavedenij po spetsial'nosti "Razrabotka rudnykh i rospisnykh mestorozhdenii." Moskva, 1961. 15 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) TSentral'nyy metodicheskiy kabinet po srednemu spetsial'nomu obrazovaniyu.
(Geology, Economic--Study and teaching)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

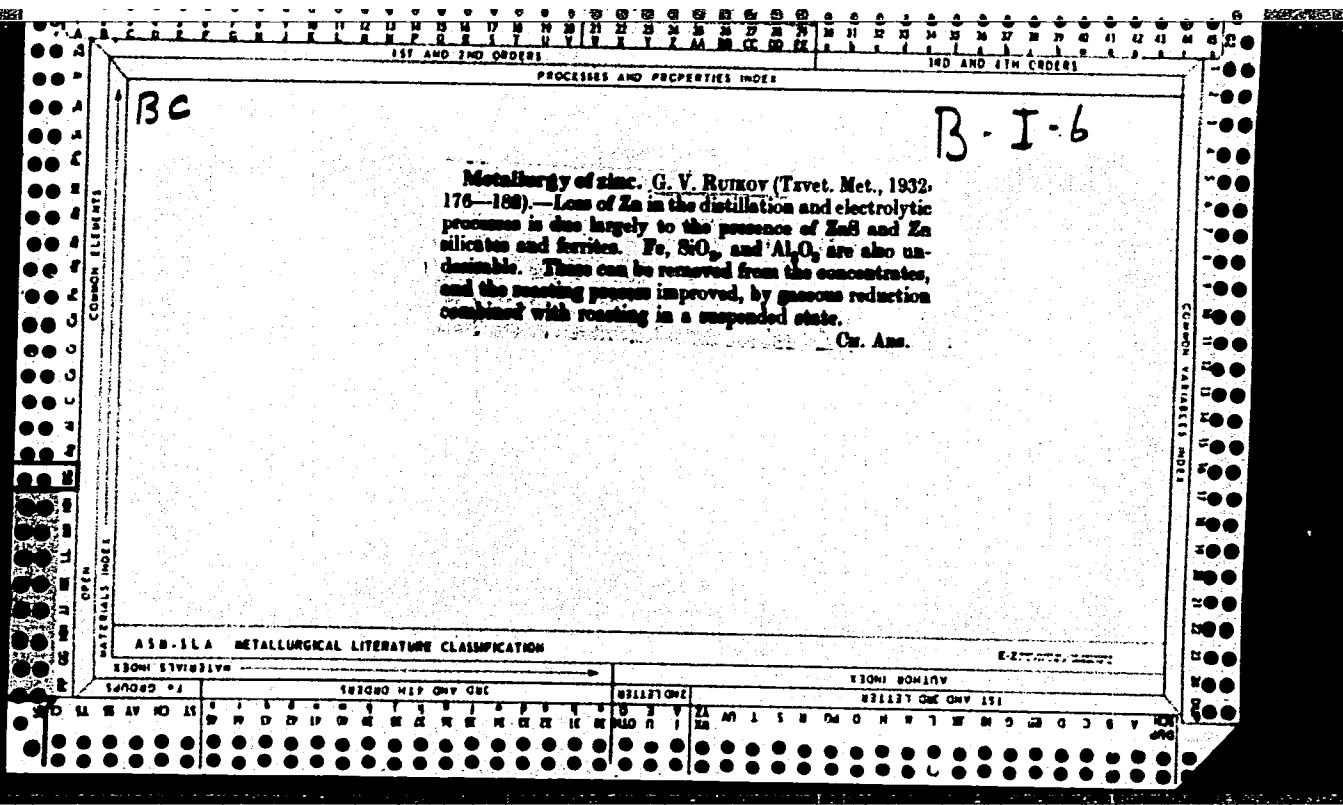
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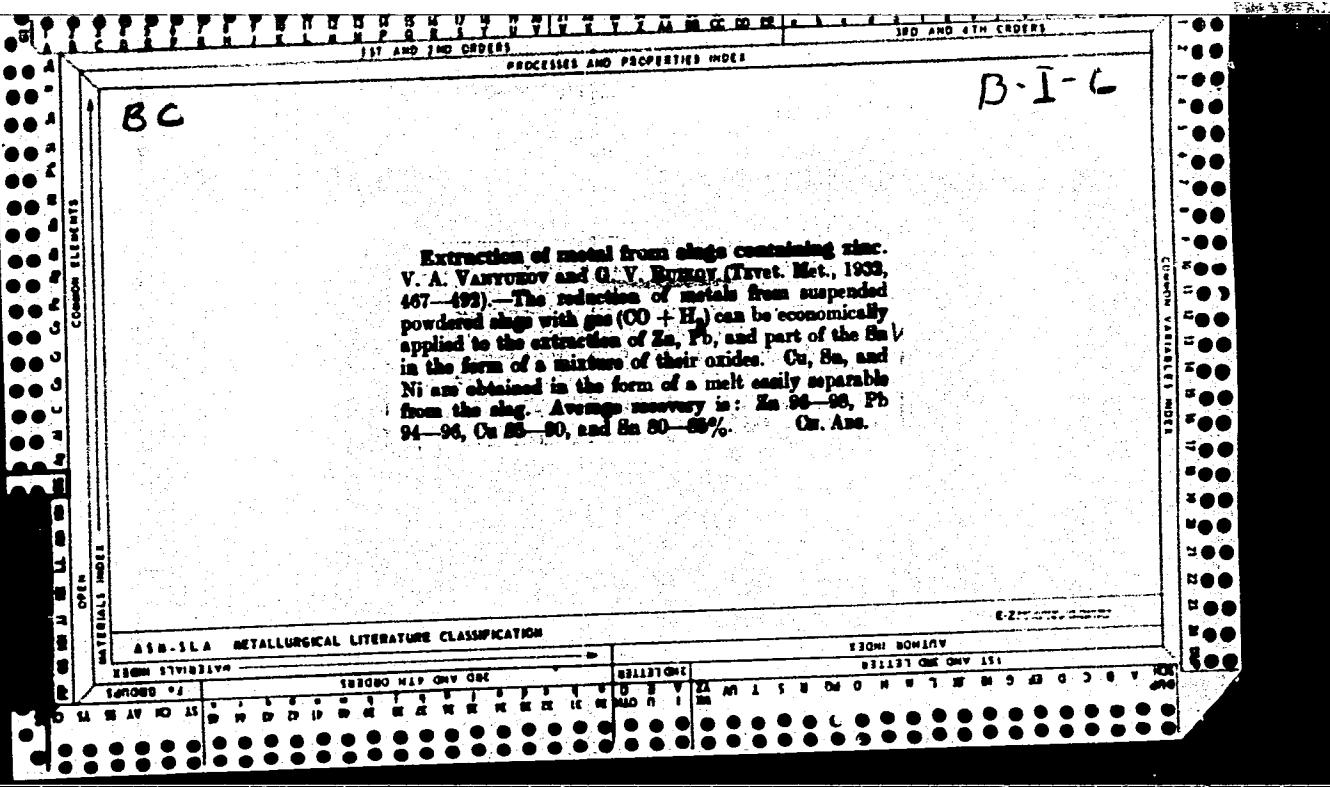
ALEKSEYENKO, V.D. (Moskva); GRIGORYAN, S.S. (Moskva); KOSHELEV, L.I. (Moskva);
NOVGORODOV, A.F. (Moskva); RYKOV, G.V. (Moskva)

Measurement of pressure stress waves in soft soils. PMTF no.2:135-
141 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Explosions) (Shock waves) (Soil mechanics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

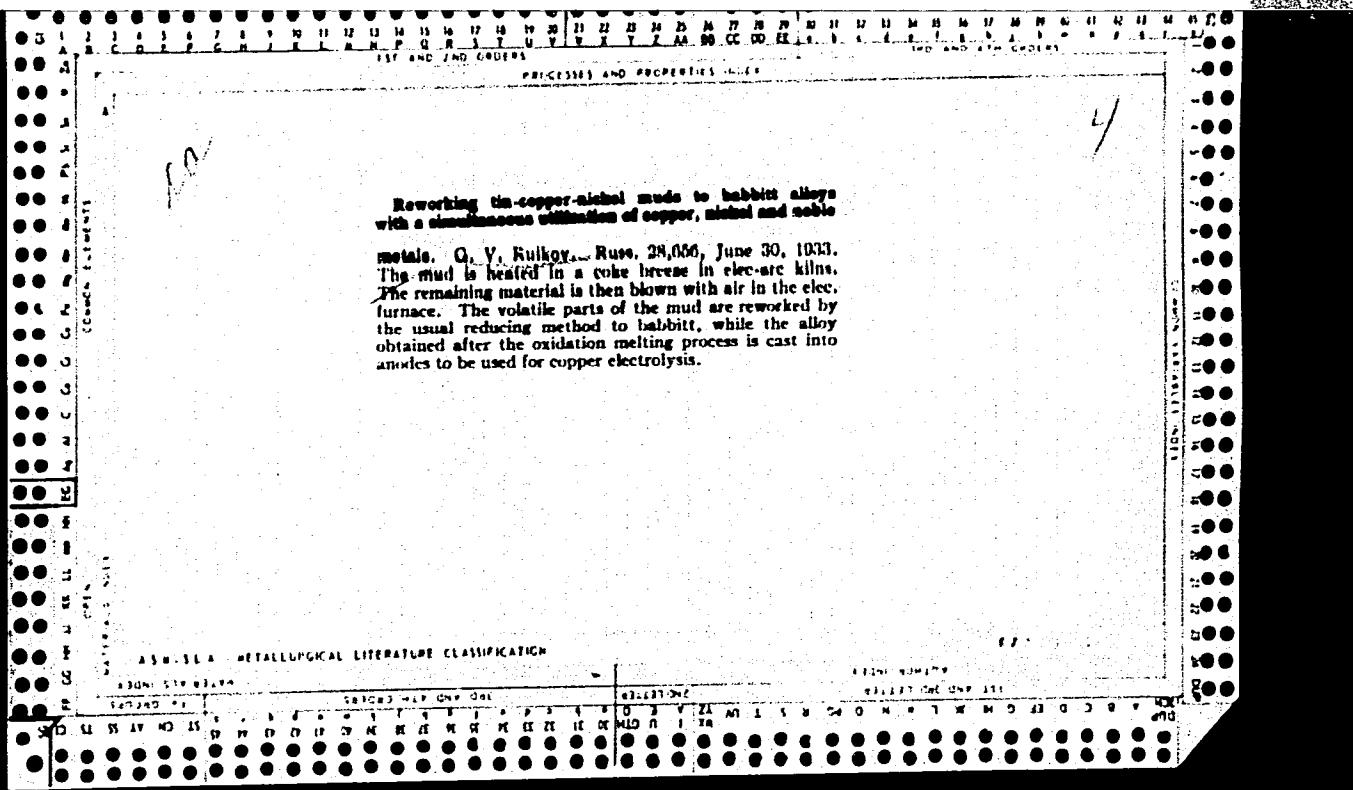
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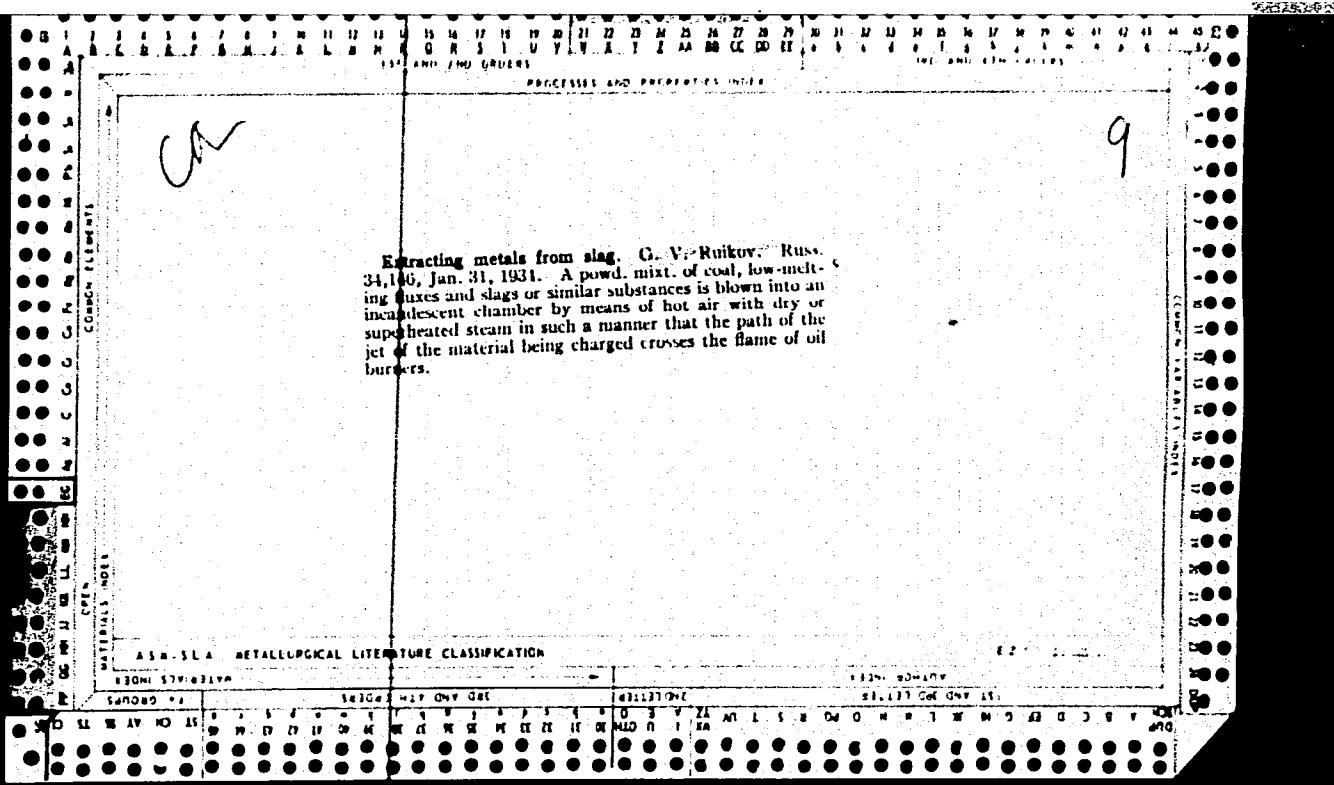


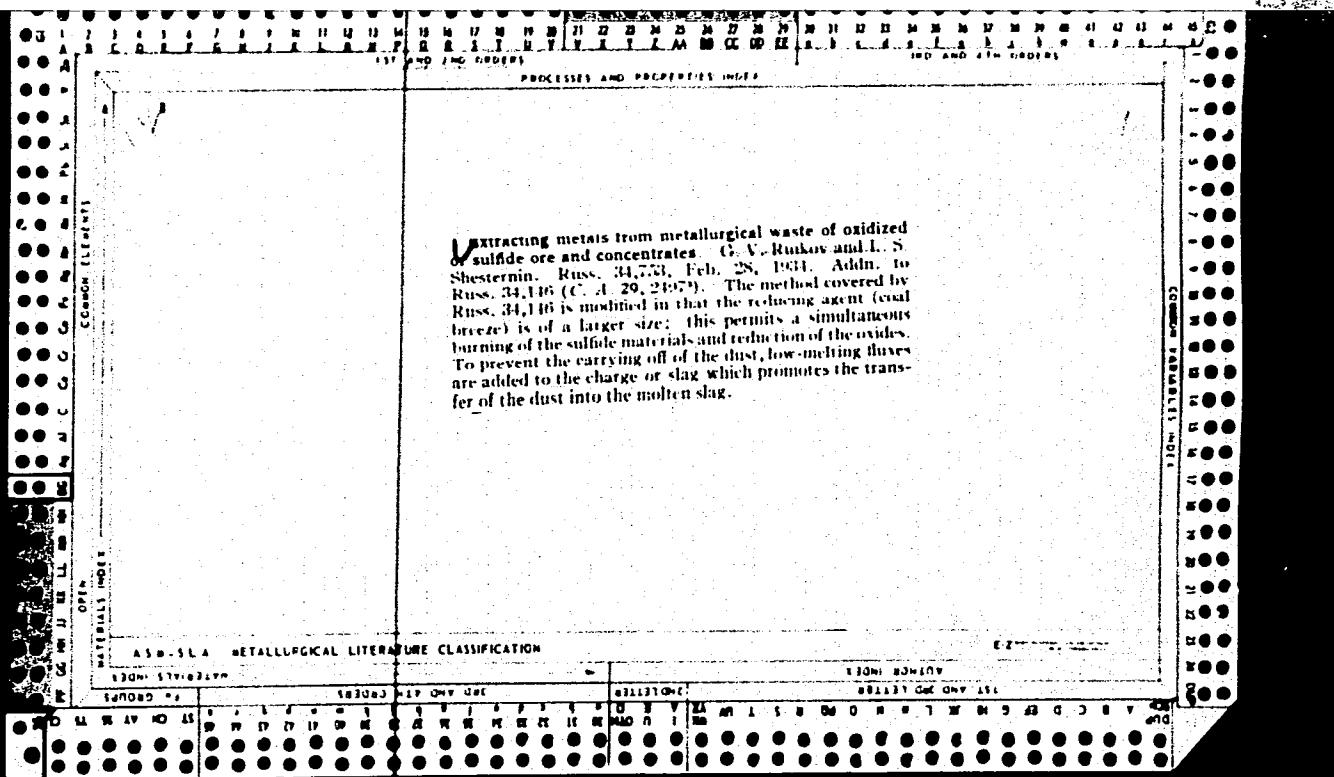


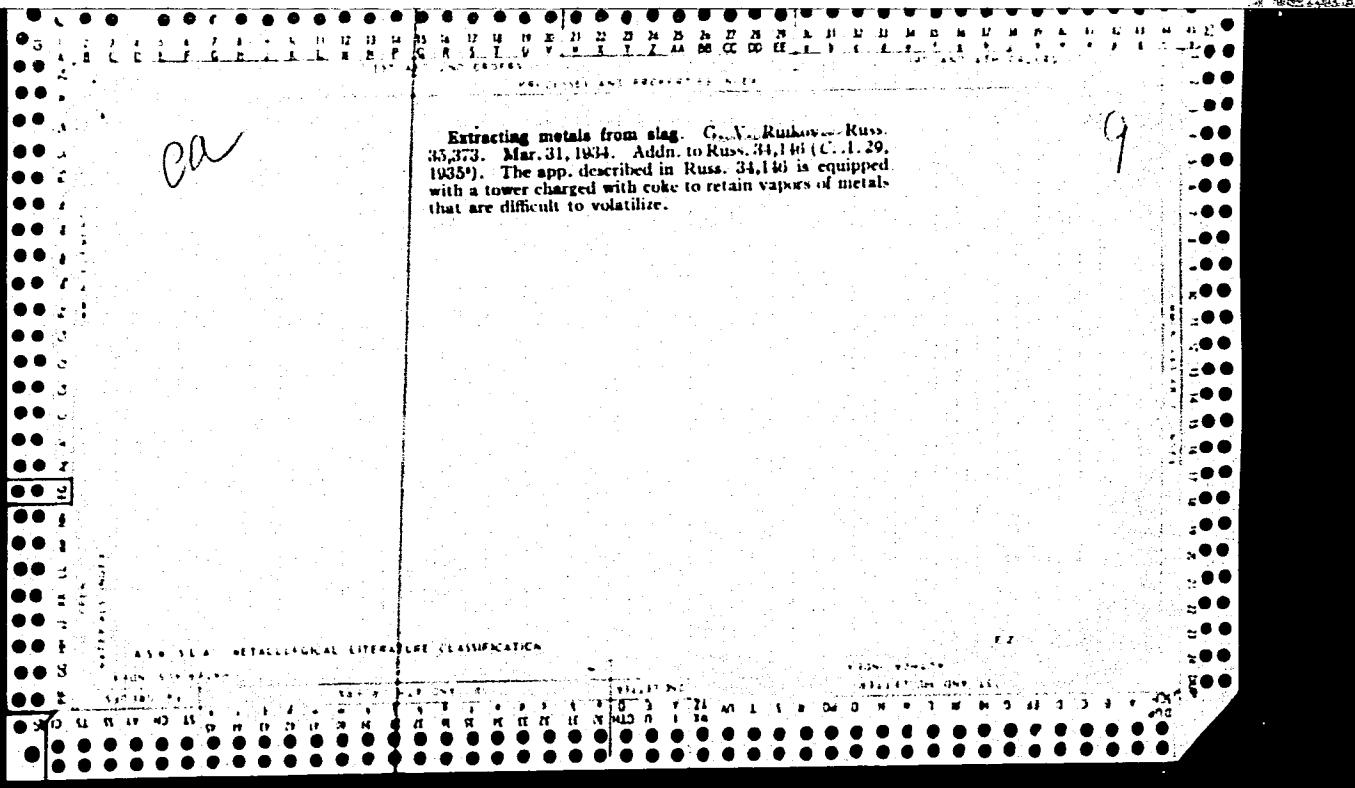
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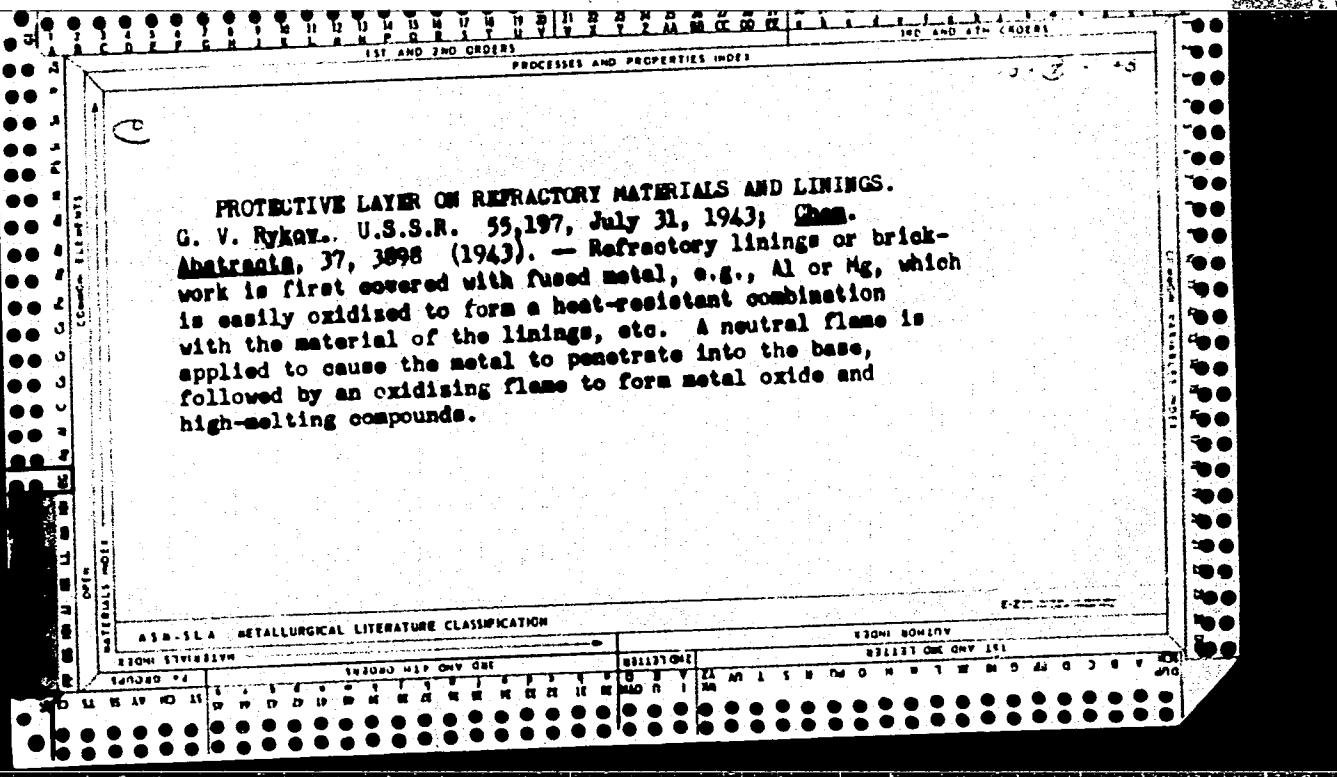
1ST AND 2ND PAGES	PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	3RD AND 4TH PAGES
Chemical Elements		
Ore		
Metals		
Non-Metals		
Processes		
Properties		
Index		
B-1-4		
<p>Treatment of residues and rationalization of zinc-distillation processes. G. V. RUKOV (Tavet. Met., 1933, 454-467).—Application of the gas process to residues, slags, old retorts, etc. is economical. The treatment raises the recovery of Zn in the distillation process to 96-97%. Ch. Am.</p>		
ASH-1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		
SECOND STANDBY		1ST AND ONE ONE
SEARCHED	INDEXED	CLASSIFIED
SERIALIZED	FILED	FILED
1ST AND ONE ONE		











MEL'NIKOV, V.V. (Moskva); RYKOV, G.V. (Moskva)

Effect of the deformation rate on the compressibility of loess soils.
(MIRA 18:7)
PMTF no.2:158-160 Mr-Ap '65.

(A) L 4041-66 EMT(d)/EMT(m)/EMP(w)/ETG(m) MM/EM
ACCESSION NR: AP5021302 UR/0040/65/029/004/0672/0680

AUTHORS: Zvolinskiy, N. V. (Moscow); Rykov, G. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Reflection of a planar plastic wave and its refraction at the boundary of two half spaces

SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mehanika, v. 29, no. 4, 1965, 672-680

TOPIC TAGS: vibration, shock wave propagation, shock wave diffraction, shock wave reflection, plastic deformation, elastic deformation

ABSTRACT: The action of a planar plastic wave striking in a normal direction upon the boundary of two elasto-plastic half-spaces is studied. It is assumed that the initial portion of a compression diagram (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) corresponding to elastic deformation is a straight line (OC in Fig. 1) portion of a monotonically increasing curve. In all, six cases of the qualitative nature (elastic or plastic) of the three waves (incident, reflected, and refracted) are possible. The current study deals with two cases: 1) all three waves are plastic, and 2) the incident and reflected waves are plastic, and the refracted wave is elastic. The study is for the purpose of obtaining quantitative descriptions of the waves, and also to determine the conditions causing special cases. Lagrangian coordinates are used as expressed in the equation

$$x(h,t) = h + u(h,t)$$

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56
13

L 4041-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021302

where u is displacement, and x is an Euler coordinate. Stresses and strains are related by the equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial h} + \rho_0 \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} &= 0, & \frac{\partial x}{\partial h} &= \frac{\rho_0}{\rho(h)} \\ x(h, t) &= \int \frac{\rho_0 d\eta}{\rho(\eta)} + x_0(t), & v(h, t) &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = x_0'(t) \\ \sigma(h, t) &= -\rho_0 x_0''(t) h + \sigma_0(t) \end{aligned}$$

where ρ_0 is initial density, and ρ is the density beyond the front of the incident wave ($\rho < \rho_0$). Additional equations are given describing the nature of the shock fronts leading to an equation for the shock front in Lagrangian coordinates. Each of the three wave types is described mathematically in relation to stress, strain, and propagation speed in the coordinates defined. Reflection and refraction coefficients are developed. The methods derived are applied to certain special cases. Orig. art. has: 37 equations and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Dec64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 4041-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021302

ENCLOSURE: 01

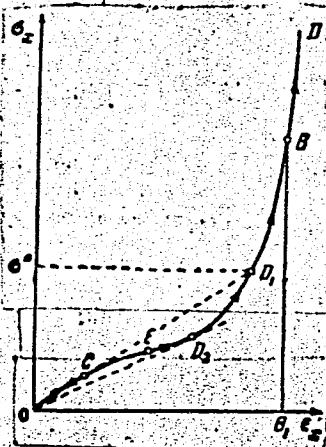


Fig. 1.

Card 3/3 SP

ZVOLINSKIY, N.V.; RYKOV, G.V.

Reflection and refraction of plane plastic waves. Dokl. AN SSSR 161
no.5:1041-1043 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli im. O.Yu.Shmidta AN SSSR. Submitted
November 11, 1964.

L 111-2-56 TIP(m)/SNT(1)

ACC NR: AP6009064

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/66/000/001/0148/0152

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, V. V. (Moscow); Rykov, G. V. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: Experimental investigation of a stress-strain state of loessial soil of different humidity under the effect of an explosion

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 1, 1966, 148-152

TOPIC TAGS: underground explosion, soil mechanics, soil property, detonation wave

ABSTRACT: The present authors, in cooperation with S. S. Grigoryan and G. M. Lyakhov had earlier (Vzryvnyye volny v lessovom grunte, PMTF, 1963, No. 4) presented results of experimental investigations into spherical detonation waves in loessial soil of undisturbed structure and natural humidity. The present article presents the results of analogous investigations performed in the same soils, but with a different humidity ($w = 19\text{--}21\%$ and $\delta = 1.34\text{--}1.38 \text{ g/cm}^3$; where w is the humidity by weight, and δ is the specific weight of the skeleton of the soil). Some of the experiments were performed in

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ACC NR: AP6009064

a soil with a disturbed structure ($\delta = 1.30 - 1.34 \text{ g/cm}^3$ with $w = 19 - 21\%$). An analysis of the results obtained shows that with increasing humidity the coefficients of internal friction and cohesion decrease. A disturbance of the structure of the soil leads to a more abrupt decrease in these coefficients. It is noted that during both the application and the removal of the load, the state of plasticity coincides. The authors are grateful to S. S. Grigoryan for participating in the experiments and discussions on this work, and to G. M. Lyakhov and S. D. Mizyakin for help in the organization and the execution of the experiments. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 9 formulas, and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 08, 19 / SUBM DATE: 14Jun65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 BLG

S/040/63/027/001/011/027
D251/D308

AUTHORS: Zvolinskiy, N.V. and Rykov, G.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: The reflection of a plastic wave from a barrier

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mehanika, v. 27, no. 1,
1963, 91-108

TEXT: The authors consider the model proposed by S.S. Goryan (PMM, v. 24, no. 6, 1960) for soils. The propagation of a plane wave in a plane medium in which a homogeneous compressive stress is given at certain points as a function of time is analyzed. It is shown that for the complete description of the problem, it is sufficient to determine $x_0(t)$, $C(t)$, $h_*(t)$ and $\sigma(h)$, where h_* is the coordinate of the front, h is the particle coordinate and the suffix 0 refers to a plane of given stress. It is shown that the sufficient conditions are: a) the stress in the plane $h = h_0$ is given; b) the dependence relationship between stresses and strains on the front and c) two mechanical conditions on the shock front. Hence it is deduced that 1) if the external stress acts for a finite

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D251/D308

The reflection of a plastic wave ...

time, the wave front propagates uniformly for an unlimited time, with a velocity that tends asymptotically to zero; 2) the stress varies linearly with respect to h between the front and the initial section; 3) the velocity of the particles in this interval is constant. Such a wave is taken as the incident wave on a perfectly motionless barrier. It is shown that in the region in front of the front of the reflected wave the stress is constant with respect to the coordinate, but varies with time. Formulas are given for determining the parameters of the reflected wave and the concept of a fictitious incident wave, propagated beyond the barrier is introduced. It is shown that a) the velocity of the front of the reflected wave at any instant is greater than the velocity of the front of the fictitious incident wave; b) $\rho_2 > \rho_1$, $|\sigma_2| > |\sigma_1|$, where the suffix 1 refers to the incident wave and 2 to the reflected wave; c) at the instant of reflection $h_{1*} = h_{2*} = 0$, and hence the ratio $h_{2*}/h_{1*} = q$ is determined for a given instant of time. The following particular cases of loading are considered: a) the external stress $\sigma_0(h_1)$ instantaneously attains σ_0 and remains constant; b) the external stress instantaneously attains σ_0 and remains constant for

Card 2/3

The reflection of a plastic wave ...

S/040/63/027/001/011/027
D251/D308

a finite interval of time, after which it instantaneously becomes zero. The case of reflection from an infinite massive thin plate capable of motion in one direction is also considered. Formulas for the velocity, acceleration and maximum acceleration are derived in the case when the incident wave is to the 'step' type. There are 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Earth Physics of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1962

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2

RYKOV, G.V. (Moskva)

Experimental study of the stress-strain field of explosions in
sandy soils. PMTF no.1:85-89 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2

ZVOLINSKIY, N.V. (Moskva); RYKOV, G.V. (Moskva)

Reflection of a plastic wave from a barrier. Prikl. mat.
1 mekh. 27 no.1:91-108 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2"

ZVOLINSKIY, N.V., RYKOV, G.V.

"Reflection of a plastic wave at an obstacle."

Report submitted to the Intl.Symp. on Stress Waves in Anelastic Solids,
Providence, Rhode Island, 3-5 April 1963.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2

ALEKSEYENKO, V.D.; GRIGORYAN, S.S.; NOVGORODOV, A.F.; RYKOV, G.Y.

Some experimental studies in the dynamics of soft soils.
Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.6:1311-1314 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Predstavleno akad. L.I.Sedovym.
(Soil mechanics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2"

RYKOV, I.A.

Technical and economic advantage of using double nonsectional
shields. Trudy Inst.gor.dela Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.2:109-128
'59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Coal mines and mining--Costs)

CHINAKAL, O.N.; RYKOV, I.A.

Results of industrial testing of double nonsectional shields.
Trudy Inst.gor.dela Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.2:83-93 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

RYKOV, I.A.

Guiding twin sectionless shields. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.6:50-58
'59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Institut gornogo dela Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Mining engineering)

RYKOV, I.A.

Manless coal mining with wire line saws in Kirghiz mines. Ugol' 40
no.6:44-46 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN Kirgizskoy SSR.

RYKOV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZ'MIN, Yu.G.; ZVORYGIN, L.V.

Shield system for mining extra-thick steeply dipping seams. Ugol'
(MIRA 15:7)
37 no.7:16-19 Jl '62.

1. Institut gornogo dela Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Coal mines and mining)

RYKOV, I. A., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "Determination of the conditions for use of double shields in working thick, steep seams in the Prokop'yevsk-Kizel region of the Kuzbass". Tomsk, 1960. 19 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, No 15, 1960, 136)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2

RYKOV, I.A.

Test results of a double one-piece shield. Trudy Inst. gor.
dela Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.3:69-80 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Mine timbering--Equipment and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2

RYKOV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Protection of electric rolling stock from overvoltage. Elek. i tepl.
tiaga 2 no.8:19-21 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2"

RADCHENKO, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; RYKOV, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
FARAFONOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Calculation of the working resistance of the valve commutation
discharger. Vest. TSNII MPS 24 no.1:5-8 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

RYKOV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVSEYEV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of short circuits in the overhead contact system on the
track circuits of the automatic block system. Vest.TSNII MPS
22 no.5:17-22 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Electric railroads--Signaling--Block system)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

RYKOV, I.I.,kand.tekhn.nauk

Limiting the use of spark gaps in contact network grounding poles.
Vest. TSNII MPS [17] no.7:29-34 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

(Electric currents--Grounding)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2

RYKOV, I. I.

Razevig, D. V.

Protection of electric railroad traction equipment from atmospheric overload
Transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1953. 90 p. (54-17683) Moskva, Gos.

TF857.R9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2"

RYKOV, I. I., inzhener

Test results of KPR-3 and KPR-4 lightning arresters. Tekn.zhel.dor
6 no.9:29-30 S'47. (MLRA 8:12)
(Lightning arresters)

BENESHEVICH, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGIN, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BYKOV, Ye.I., inzhener; VLASOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GRITSEVSKIY, M.Ye., inzhener; GRUBER, L.O., inzhener; GURVICH, V.G., inzhener; DAVYDOV, V.N., inzhener; YER-SHOW, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZASORIN, S.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IVANOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRAUKLIS, A.A., inzhener; KROTOV, L.B., inzhener; LAPIN, V.B., inzhener; LASTOVSKIY, V.P., dotsent; LATUNIN, N.I., inzhener; MARKVARDT, K.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAKHAYLOV, M.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKANOROV, V.A., inzhener; OSKOLKOV, K.N., inzhener; OKHOSHIN, L.I., inzhener; PARFENOV, K.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PERTSOVSKIY, L.M., inzhener; POPOV, I.P., inzhener; PORSHNEV, B.G., inzhener; RATNER, M.P., inzhener; ROSSIYEVSKIY, G.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYKOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYABKOV, A.Ya., professor dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYABKOV, A.Ya., professor [deceased]; TAGER, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHAZEN, M.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHERNYSHEV, M.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KIBIN, L.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; YUGOV, B.N., dotsent; AKSENOV, I.Ya., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., inzhener; BARTENEV, P.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BERNARD, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BURGOV, N.Ye., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGDANOV, I.A., inzhener; BOGDANOV, N.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VINITCHENKO, N.G., dotsent, kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk;

(Continued on next card)

BENESHEVICH, I.I.---(continued) Card 2.
VASIL'YEV, V.F.; GONCHAROV, N.G., inzhener; DERIBAS, A.T., inzhener;
DOBROSEL'SKIY, K.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DLUGACH,
B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YEFIMOV, G.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk; ZEMBLINOV, S.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;
ZABELO, M.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IL'IN, K.P.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KARSTNIKOV, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk; KAPIUN, F.Sh., inzhener; KANSHIN, M.D.; KOCHNEV, F.P.,
professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOGAN, L.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk; KUCHURIN, S.F., inzhener; LEVASHOV, A.D., inzhener;
MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARTYNOV,
M.S., inzhener; MEDUL', O.M., inzhener; NIKITIN, V.D., professor,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PADNYA, V.A., inzhener; PANTELEYEV, P.I.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PASTROV, A.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh
nauk; POVOROZHENKO, V.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh
nauk; PISKAREV, I.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SERGEYEV,
Ya.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIMONOV, K.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk; SIMANOVSKIY, M.A., inzhener; SUYAZOV, I.G., inzhener;
TAIDAYEV, F.Ya., inzhener; TIKHONOV, K.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk; USHIKOV, N.Ya., inzhener; USFENSKIY, V.K., inzhener; FEL'DMAN,
B.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FERAPONTOV, G.V., inzhener;
KHOKHLOV, L.P., inzhener; CHERNOMORDIK, G.I., professor, doktor
tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHAMAYEV, H.F., inzhener; SHAFIRKIN, B.I.,
inzhener; YAKUSHIN, S.I., inzhener; GRANOVSKIY, P.G., redaktor;
TISHCHENKO, A.I., redaktor; ISAYEV, I.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk, redaktor; KLIMOV, V.F., dotsent kandidat tekhnicheskikh

(Continued on next card)

BENESHEVICH, I.I.--- (continued) Card 3.

nauk, redaktor; MARKOV, M.V., inzhener, redaktor; KALININ, V.K.,
inzhener, redaktor; STEPANOV, V.N., professor, redaktor; SIDOROV, N.I.,
inzhener, redaktor; GERONIMUS, B.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
redaktor; ROBEL', R.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor

[Technical reference manual for railroad engineers] Tekhnicheskii
spravochnik zheleznodorozhnikov. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo.
Vol.10. [Electric power supply for railroads] Energosnabzhenie zhelez-
nykh dorog. Otv.red. toma K.G. Markvardt. 1956. 1080 p. Vol.13.
[Operation of railroads] Ekspluatatsiia zheleznykh dorog. Otv. red.
toma R.I.Robel'. 1956. 739 p. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Petrov)
(Electric railroads) (Railroads--Management)

RYKOV, Ivan Ivanovich; SIDOROV, N. I., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M. A.,
tekhn.red.

[High-speed switchgear of d.c. locomotives] Bystrodeistvuiushchie
vykliuchateli elektrovozov postoiannogo toka. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-
poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1961. 71 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Electric locomotives)

RYKOV, I. I.

"Atmospheric Excess Voltages in Traction Equipment of D. C. Railroads."
Official opponents were : Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor V. V.
Burgsdorf and Engineer V. I. Tromifov.

Dissertation for the Degree of a Candidate of Technical Sciences~~1946-1955~~.
At the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Railroad Traffic Engineers.

March 2, 1951

RYKOV, I.I., inzh.; RAZEVIT, D.V., kand.tekhn. nauk.

Experimental investigation of wave characteristics in contact networks. Trudy TSNII MPS no.42:32-50 '51. (MIRA 11:6)
(Electric railroads—Wires and wiring) (Electric waves)

RYKOV, I I

N/5
755.53
.R9

Zashchita ot atmosfernykh perenapryazheniy tyagovykh ustroystv elektricheskikh zheleznykh dorog (Protecting electric-railroad traction installations from atmospheric overvoltage, by) I. I. Rykov I D. V. Razevig. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1953.

90 p. diagrs., tables.

At headof T.-P.: (Moscow) Vesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

RYKOV, I. I. and RAZEVIG, D. V.

"An Experimental Investigation of the Wave Characteristics of Contact Networks,"
The Works of the Scientific-Research Institute of Railroad Transportation (Trudy
vsesyuzhnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta),
No 42, Transzhelizdat, 132 pp, 1951.

W-22517, 29 Apr 52

RYKOV, I.I.

[Protecting electric-railroad traction installations from atmospheric overvoltage] Zashchita ot atmosfernykh perenapriazhenii tiagovykh ustroistv elektricheskikh zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1953. 90 p. (MLRA 7:3)
(Electric railroads) (Lightning arresters)

RYKOV, I.I.; RAZEVIG, D.V.

[Protection of electric railroad traction equipment from atmospheric over-load] Zashchita ot atmosfernykh perenapriazhenii tiagovykh ustroistv elektricheskikh zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1953. 90 p.

(MLRa 6:8)

(Electric railroads)

RYKOV, K.Yo.

Effect of the conditions of pyrite formation on its flotation properties. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 5 no.1:44-49 '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra obogashcheniya poleznykh iskopayemykh.

(Pyrites) (Flotation)

S/137/62/000/003/028/191
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Rykov, K. Ye.

TITLE: Some data on cobalt distribution in sulfide ores of the Magnitogorsk deposit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 6-7, abstract 3050 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurg. in-t", 1961, no. 24, 148-152)

TEXT: Sulfide ores form the basic mass of Fe-ore reserves of the Magnitogorsk mountain. Magnetite is the basic Fe-containing mineral. Co in sulfide ores is associated with pyrite and partially with magnetite. Independent Co minerals were not discovered. An investigation of the distribution of Co in sulfide ores has shown that with a higher Fe content in the initial ore the S and Co contents increase. Simultaneously the Co/S ratio decreases; this shows a reduction in the cobalt bearing capacity of sulfides from richer ores. The cobalt bearing capacity of sulfides from poor ores exceeds that of rich ores by 20 - 25%. For the purpose of obtaining a concentrate richer in Co, it is necessary to proceed with separate concentration by magnetic separation of rich

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Some data on cobalt distribution ...

S/137/62/000/003/028/191
A006/A101

and poor ores with subsequent flotation of tails from poor ore concentration. The flotation of tails from rich ore concentration makes it possible to obtain a concentrate poor in Co, but with a much greater yield. Hypotheses are suggested for the explanation of the regularities observed.

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/137/62/000/003/028/191
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Rykov, K. Ye.

TITLE: Some data on cobalt distribution in sulfide ores of the Magnitogorsk deposit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 6-7, abstract 3650
("Sb. nauchn. tr. Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurg. in-t", 1961, no. 24, 148-152)

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A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

RYKOV, M.A.

Diesel locomotives have arrived at the repair shop. Elek. i
tepl.tiaga 5 no.9:16-20 s; '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik lokomotivnogo depo Rtishchevo II Privolzhskoy
dorogi.
(Diesel locomotives)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2

ROMANOVSKIY, S.A., inzh.; DEMCHENKO, A.Ye., inzh.; RYKOV, M.I., inzh.

Testing a trial specimen of the K-8H cutter-loader in the
"Cherkasskaya-Severnaya" mine no.1. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.10:
34-36 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Mining machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446420008-2"

RYKOV, M.I.; PETUKHOV, P.Z. doktor tekhn.nauk; SUTORIKHIN, V.N., kand.tekhn.
nauk

Increasing the capacity of a pouring crane. Metallurg 5 no.5:24-25
My '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo mekhanika Nizhno-Tagil'skogo metallurgi-
cheskogo lombinata (for Rykov). 2. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy in-
stitut imeni S.M. Kirova (for Petukhov, Sutorikhin).

(Open-hearth furnaces—Equipment and supplies)

ZADONSEV, Vladimir Ivanovich; KORSUNENKO, Anatoliy Afanas'yevich;
NIKOLAYEV, Boris Nikolayevich; RYKOV, Mikhail Ivanovich;
ZHIL'TSOV, I.F., kand. med. nauk; retsenzent; GORSHKOV,
G.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; KVOCHKINA, G.P.,
red.; NIKITINA, M.I., red.

[Iosimetry of radioactive gases and aerosols on ships] Do-
zimetriia radioaktivnykh gazov i aerozolei na sudakh. Le-
ningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 202 p. (MIRA 18:4)

05306
SOV/170-59-8-17/18

11(7); 14(6)

AUTHOR: Rykov, N.

TITLE: Scientific Technical Conference on Generalizing the Operating Experience
of Peat-Fueled Electric Power Plants

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 8, pp 122 - 123 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A scientific technical conference on generalizing the operating experience of peat-fueled electric power plants was convened in Minsk in May 1959 by the Belorussian Administration of the Scientific Technical Society of the power engineering industry. More than 150 representatives from 65 organizations and electric stations took part in the Conference, including the delegates from GNTK and Gosplan USSR, AS Belorussian SSR, NTK SNKh BSSR, TsKTI, TSEM, MEI, Belorussian Polytechnic Institute, a number of projecting and adjusting organizations, sovnarkhoz'es and electric stations of Shatura, Vasilevichi, Gor'kiy, Smolevichi, Yaroslavl', Ivanovo, Kalinin, Riga, etc. An introductory speech was delivered by M.Ye. Barabanov, Chairman of the Belorussian NTOEP and Chief Engineer of the Power Engineering Administration of the SNKh BSSR. The reports of the GNTK USSR, Gosplan BSSR and AS BSSR (delivered by S.A. Tsuprov, G.B. Pekelis, G.D. Gorbutovich and Yu.V.Varankin) dealt with the problems of the modern state of peat recovery processes, out-

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Scientific Technical Conference on Generalizing the Operating Experience of Peat-Fueled Electric Power Plants

look of complete peat utilization, etc. P.L. Kiselev from Soyuzglavenergo at the Gosplan USSR formulated in his report the main tasks of the workers of the power engineering industry for the fulfilment of the Seven-year Plan of developing the national economy of the USSR. I.L. Lyuboshits, S.S. Zabrodskiy, D.M. Khzmelyan and K.S. Tanin, scientific workers of the Institute of Power Engineering of the AS BSSR and Moscow Power Engineering Institute, delivered reports on the state of the problem of drying crumbled peat and its burning in cyclone furnaces. N.M. Yurush, Director of the Kalinin Electric Power Plant reported on the positive results of the adjustment of an experimental pilot power engineering installation. Then the employees of the ORGRES, TsKTI and Administration of Power Engineering for sovnarkhoz'es and electric power plants (S. D. Kuchin, I. Ye. Dubovskiy, V.I. Ovchinnikov, K.N. Gorskiy, A.I. Sokolov, N.M. Rykov, Ye.D. Kilon and others) reported on their experience in the operation of the peat-fueled electrical power plants. The Conference adopted a decision according to which crumbled peat should become a principal power engineering fuel for

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a number of economic districts of the USSR. Several practical problems arising in this connection should be solved, and the Conference made recommendations to scientific research, designing and machine building organizations to improve the quality of equipment for peat-fueled electric power plants.

Card 3/3

RYKOV, N.A.; NATAROVA, N.V., redaktor; KIRNARSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Methods of teaching zoology] Metodika prepodavaniia zoologii.
Izd. 2, ispr. Leningrad, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva
prosveshcheniya RSFSR, 1954. 358 p.
(Zoology-Study and teaching) (MIRA 7:10)